

I WISH ALL MEN TO BE FREE.—ABRAHAM LINCOLN—Washington, October 10, 1864.



All letters relating to the subscription of, or advertising in, the *National Republican* should be addressed to the publishers, as above.

All letters of communications intended for publication, or in any way relating to the editorial department of the paper, should be addressed to the editor, as above.

Business and other correspondence will greatly oblige the Publishers and the Editor by complying with the above suggestions.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of its good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

NOTICE.—The *Daily National Republican* is now furnished by carriers to subscribers in this city and Georgetown at fifty cents per month.

Advertisements To-Night.

GROVER'S THEATRE.—Aladdin, or the Wonderful Lamp.

FORD'S THEATRE.—Luna Keco, in "Workmen of Washington."

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1865.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S CONDITION.

We are pleased to learn that Secretary Seward is improving quite rapidly. He has no fever, his appetite is good, and all his symptoms indicate as speedy a recovery as the nature of his injuries will admit.

THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STRENGTH OF THE UNITED STATES.

Upon our first page to-day will be found the first of a series of articles upon the above-named subject, prepared under the auspices of the Treasury Department by LOUIS BLONDET, Esq., which will be read with deep interest by business men. Mr. BLONDET says in his preface:

"The minds of all patriotic and earnest men are now struggling to solve the question, whether the resources of the United States are adequate to the present emergency, and whether we can or cannot furnish the vast sum necessary to meet the great trial the rebellion has brought on the country."

The writer claims that the resources of the country in terms of material and actual wealth are far greater than the generally accepted estimate makes them; that the quantities of these great staples are greater in a degree even beyond the increase of price, and that all forms of production, from the crudest agricultural or mineral staples, to the highest fabrics of manufacturing skill, have advanced since the average one-half in 1863, over the production of 1860. This is the sharpest contrast which can be suggested, 1860 being far the most productive year before the war, and 1863 being the year of severest trial caused by the war. If the resources of the country were, or are now, exhausted on any point, this comparison cannot fail to develop the truth of the case, and if they are ample and the country is strong in consequence, this also cannot fail to appear.

Senator Harlan's Speech.

The following is a report of the speech made by Senator HARLAN at the White House last night on being introduced to the assembly by President LINCOLN:

SENATOR HARLAN SAID:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I should have been much more happy to have been permitted to listen to-night than to have been called on to speak, however highly I appreciate the compliment under the circumstances. I shall not, however, weary you with a speech. I will, however, call your attention to one or two principles which I suppose have been, or are, at least, being settled, in the great contest which is now about to close.

The American people have decided, as I suppose, that the decision of a majority of the voters of the Republic shall control its destiny, [cheers]; that a minority of the voters shall never hereafter be permitted to interfere with the decision of that majority in the election of its officers and in the incident engaged in this momentous struggle.

In the second place, I suppose, the American people have decided on the many bloody fields on which your sons and brothers have served, that no part of the people of this Republic shall ever be permitted by force to divide the country. [Loud cheer.] This belief were once admitted in the hearts of our brethren down in Dixie, no one can see the end short of a division of the whole country into petty republics or petty despotisms, or, in the end, a grand monarchy.

I hope no one will annoy the American people with the suggestion that you "want" to conquer the South. [Cheers and laughter.] That doubt has been conclusively set aside. But it is a very important question, perhaps, for you to decide for yourselves and through your representatives in the various departments of the Government.—What shall be done with these brethren of ours? [Cries of "Hang 'em." "I" suppose that the question, so far as principle is concerned, has heretofore been decided by the framers of the Constitution of the United States. [Great cheering.] They have declared what constitutes the elements of treason; and Congress, in enforcement of the plain provision of the Constitution, which says that Congress shall declare the punishment of treason, has set forth the manner in which traitors shall be disposed of, unless, influenced by the principles of humanity and public policy, the President of the United States may exercise the pardoning power. ["Never," "never."]

On that point I speak alone for myself. I suppose that the masses of those who have been engaged in this momentous struggle for the destruction of the Republic are comparatively innocent. ["Good," "good." "I" suppose that those who plotted and hatched this rebellion are the guilty parties, [cheers]; and I suppose that at least a few of these ought to suffer the punishment fixed by Congress for treason. [Tumultuous cheering.] But on this subject I am willing to trust the future in the hands of the first citizen of the Republic, who has been elected a second time, to see that the laws are faithfully executed. [Great and prolonged cheering.]

German Reformed Church of this city reports for the last year an increase of 25 congregations, and of 8,619 members. The aggregate membership is 107,994. Within five years there is a gain of more than 25 per cent.

[OFFICIAL.]  
By the President of the United States of America.  
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, for some time past, vessels of war of the United States have been refused, in certain foreign ports, privileges and immunities to which they were entitled by treaty, public law or the comity of nations, at the same time that vessels of war of the country wherein the said privileges and immunities have been withheld have enjoyed them fully and unintercepted in ports of the United States, which condition of things has not always been forcibly resisted by the United States, although, on the other hand, they have not at any time failed to protest against and declare their dissatisfaction with the same. In the view of the United States, no condition any longer exists which can be claimed to justify the denial to them, by any one of such nations, of customary naval rights, as has heretofore been so unnecessarily persisted in.

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do hereby make known that, if, after a reasonable time shall have elapsed for intelligence of this Proclamation in whose ports the said privileges and immunities shall have been refused as aforesaid, they shall continue to be so refused, then and hereafter the same privileges and immunities shall be refused to the vessels of war of that country in the ports of the United States, and this refusal shall continue until war vessels of the United States shall have been placed upon an entire equality in the foreign ports aforesaid with similar vessels of other countries; the United States, whatever claim or pretence may have existed heretofore, are now, at least, entitled to claim and concede an entire and friendly equality of rights and hospitalities with all maritime nations.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this eleventh day of April, in the year of our [A. S.] Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State.

[OFFICIAL.]

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by my proclamation of this date the port of Key West, in the State of Florida, was inadvertently included among those which are not open to commerce,

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that the said port of Key West is and shall remain open to foreign and domestic commerce upon the same conditions by which that commerce has theretofore been governed.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State.

Surrenders.

Lieutenant General Grant is the most persuasive of all our generals. He has induced three rebel armies to surrender, viz: Pemberton's, at Fort Donelson, Feb. 16, 1862; Pemberton's, at Vicksburg, July 4, 1863, and Lee's Army of Northern Virginia, April 9, 1865.

Admiral Dahlgren's Programme for the Fort Sumter Celebration.

Admiral Dahlgren has issued the following order, designating the naval ceremonies to be observed in restoring the stars and stripes to Fort Sumter:

FLAGSHIP PHILADELPHIA.  
CHARLESTON HARBOR, S. C., April 10, 1865.

By order of his Excellency President Lincoln, the flag of the Union that was hoisted down at Fort Sumter on the 14th of April, 1861, is to be restored to its place by Major General Anderson, on the next anniversary of that event.

The naval forces at Charleston and myself are invited to participate.

Conformably to the above the United States vessels Pawnee, Tuscarora, Sonoma, Vesuvius, Kearsarge, Adams, and such others as can be spared, will take position, as hereafter directed, near Fort Sumter, by six o'clock the morning of the 14th.

As soon as the ceremony begins in the fort, each vessel will dress full, in colors.

When the flag is hoisted on Sumter, each vessel will man yards, or rigging if without yards, and give three cheers, then lay in and down, which having been done, each vessel will fire a salute of one hundred guns, beginning with the senior ship's first gun, and not continuing after her last gun.

A body of seamen and marines will be landed, under the command of Lieutenant Commander Williams, who is the only officer present of those who led the assault on Sumter which I ordered September 9, 1863, and will therefore, represent the officers and men of that column.

The various details will be regulated by Fleet Captain Bradford.

All the officers of the squadron who can be spared from duty are invited to be present and to accompany me to the fort on that occasion.

JOHN A. DAHLGREN,  
Rear Admiral, commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Two guerrillas, named Enosh Down and John Hedges, were executed at Louisville by the military authorities on Thursday last. One of the charges on which they were convicted was "violating the oath of allegiance."

TWO VICTORIES IN ALABAMA.  
Gen. Wilson the Victor!

FALL OF SELMA.  
Capture of Rebel Gen. Forrest and His Whole Force.

Occupation of Montgomery, the First Rebel Capital!

GALLANT CHARGES BY OUR TROOPS.

The Government is in receipt of a dispatch from Major General Thomas, announcing intelligence via Huntsville and Stevenson, Ala., that on the 2d inst. Major General Wilson's forces surprised and captured Selma, Ala.

The report says our forces charged upon the works in gallant style and carried them. The place was defended by the force under the raiding rebel Gen. Forrest, the whole of which was captured.

The same dispatch to the Government, from the same source, announces that our forces occupy Montgomery, the first Capital of Jeff. Davis.

General Thomas expresses the opinion that the news is reliable, notwithstanding it comes to him in a round-about way.

There is nothing inconsistent in the report, as the capture of Selma and Forrest's force was among the things expected of General Wilson when he started upon his present campaign, and he has been gone long enough and his command is sufficiently large to enable him to have accomplished all that is reported.

The only fact which throws doubt upon this news is that it is reported as having happened on the 2d inst., and nothing has been received directly from Gen. Wilson, announcing his successes.

This may be accounted for by another fact, that he would have to communicate by special messenger, who would have to travel a great distance through the enemy's country, which is infested with guerrillas. It may also turn out that there is an error about the date.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Election at Hartford, Conn.

HARTFORD, CONN., April 10.—At the city election to-day the Union ticket was carried by majorities ranging from 400 to 460. Four of the six wards were also carried.

The Christian Commission.

ALBANY, April 10.—Several thousand dollars were contributed to the Christian Commission by a meeting held at the Tweddle Hall to-night, which was presided over by Governor Fenton.

Gold and Stocks in New York.

NEW YORK, April 11.—At Gallagher's Exchange to-night gold was 145; New York Central, 101; Erie, 69; Hudson, 105; Reading, 107; Michigan Southern, 62; Mariposa, 163. The market is not very active, but steady.

Canada Delegates to England.

TORONTO, C. W., April 10.—Cartier and Gault, delegates to England, left Montreal yesterday for Boston, to sail in the steamer *Albatross*. Brown and McDonald have been delayed by important business, but will sail in the steamer *Clara*, next week.

Town Elections in New Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., April 11.—The town in Essex county show Union gain over last fall. The Union men will have a majority in the County Board.

In Elizabeth city the Democracy have triumphed.

Result of a Label Suit in Boston.

BOSTON, April 11.—The suit of Joseph Smith against Charles O. Rogers, publisher of the *Boston Journal*, for slander, claiming damages in the sum of \$10,000, which has been on trial before the Supreme Court, resulted to-day in damages of one cent being rendered for the plaintiff.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Cattle market.—Beef 1 to 2 cents higher. Receipts.—Twenty-five hundred head, quoted at 16 to 25 cents. Sheep market.—Receipts—thirty thousand head, quoted at 8 to 18 cents. Swine sold, receipts—three thousand, quoted at 11 to 12 cents. Veal firm, at 13 to 15 cents.

The Seven-Thirties.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.—The subscription to the 7.30 loan to-day was \$2,132,400. The largest western subscription was \$150,000 from Cleveland, Ohio. There was a subscription of \$100,000 from the First National Bank of Westchester, Pennsylvania.

The largest eastern subscriptions were \$300,000 from New York, and from Boston \$200,000. There were 2,193 individual subscriptions of \$50 and \$100.

Complete Rout of Forrest's Cavalry Reported.

CAIRO, April 10.—A special dispatch to the *War Eagle*, from Paducah, announces the complete rout of Forrest's army near Tusculum, Alabama, by Wilson's cavalry force. Many prisoners were taken. No dates are given, and no further particulars have been received.

Gen. Buford, with a small force is reported to be near Corinth.

Disaster to the Schooner Clara Ellen.

BOSTON, April 10.—The schooner *Clara Ellen*, from Boston to New York, put into Holmes' Hole, 9th, with damage to bulwarks, etc. Previous to her arrival two boilers on deck broke from their lashings and rolled overboard. One sunk, and the other was towed in. They were intended for the steamer *Newport*, of the New York and Newport line, and were valued at \$40,000; insured for \$30,000.

Fort Sumter.

FORTSUMMER, April 10.—The steamer *Arago* arrived here at 6.30 last evening with a party of excursionists from New York, among whom is Henry Ward Beecher, bound to Charleston harbor to participate in the ceremonies of raising the old flag on Fort Sumter. Owing to a southeast wind the *Arago* was somewhat detained in reaching here by the stormy weather. Judge Heath, Provost Marshal General Fry, Governor Curtiss, of Pennsylvania, with others, were here yesterday awaiting the arrival of the *Arago*, and as soon as they had embarked the steamer immediately got under way and proceeded to sea. The weather at the time looked very unpromising, and indicated the approach of a storm.

The Congressional Society, formerly under the charge of the late Theodore Parker, in Boston, has at last got settled in the choice of a successor. Rev. A. D. Watson has been selected to settle over the congregation.

SECOND EDITION  
FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.

FROM CITY POINT ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.

The hospital steamer *Connecticut* arrived at the Sixth street wharf this morning about eight o'clock, from City Point, having on board four hundred and thirty wounded officers and soldiers, among them ten or fifteen rebel wounded. Among those brought up on the *Connecticut* this morning was Brigadier General Davidson, of the Fifth corps, wounded in the thigh.

Col. Sergeant, of the 210th Pa., who was badly wounded, died on the way up. On the arrival of the steamer, Gen. Anger came to the wharf and took charge of the body. The soldiers of the 11th Pa. cavalry and 6th Wisconsin were also among the wounded officers on the boat. Most of our wounded have been removed from City Point, and many vacant beds are now in the hospital.

IMPORTANT TO BANKERS AND BROKERS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that brokers and bankers, doing the business of brokers, are not to be subjected to the tax upon the sales of the 7-30 notes, when the same are the property of the Government. The brokers, in such cases, are regarded as agents.

The Executive Mansion.

The White House, as it was illuminated and decorated last night, shone out conspicuously, and views from the grounds in front of it, presented a bright and pleasant spectacle. The windows were brilliantly lighted, and from a powerful lens in the centre a great light was projected into the surrounding atmosphere. The building was handsomely ornamented with the flag of the free, and the whole presented a picture of remarkable beauty.

President Lincoln's Speech.

The speech of President LINCOLN, delivered last evening, was printed to-day from authorized copy, but some important errors were made in transcribing it. We shall reprint it to-morrow, as officially revised and corrected.

VICE ADMIRAL FARQUHAR IN BALTIMORE.

Vice Admiral Farragut visited Baltimore yesterday, and partook of the hospitalities of city government and citizens, in accordance with an invitation extended by the City Council some time since. He was met at the wharf of the Norfolk Steamboat Company by Mayor Chapman and the City Council, accompanied by a military escort furnished by Brigadier General Morris, who escorted the old hero to the Rutaw House, where he received the congratulations of the Baltimoreans.

He was in citizen's dress, but when told by Col. McCauley, commander of Fort McHenry, that Gen. Morris had ordered a military escort, he said that the column that drew up ready to salute him, he said, "Well, I must go in my own and put on all my naval frills."

A member of the council here inquired of the Admiral whether the members of his staff had accompanied him. The Admiral said that the members of the staff did not go with him, but that he had a staff of his own officers of the navy to have a staff, that was an exclusive prerogative of the army, "but, after a moment's reflection, he added, 'my staff and my staff do comfort me, and I will give you an introduction.'"

The principal dining saloon was at the door of the chamber which they had occupied during the trip, and a very pleasant introduction ensued.

At 5 o'clock Admiral Farragut dined with the Mayor and City Council at the Rutaw House. The principal dining saloon was tastefully decorated with flags and flowers, and the tables presented a beautiful appearance. Among the guests present were the following: Colonel Daniel McCauley, commanding Fort McHenry, second separate brigade; Major George Butler, Surgeon Major; U. S. N. Major W. W. Hobbs, 7th N. Y. heavy artillery, and Adjutant J. S. Macaulay, 11th Indiana vol.; Hon. Thomas Swann, Governor elect; Hon. Charles R. Phelps, Benjamin DeFord, Evan T. Elliott, Major General Foster, Joseph J. Stewart, Rev. Aquilla A. Reese, Chaplain at Fort McHenry, Frederick Littig Shaffer, Captain Jacob W. Hugg, Ensign Pratt, Hon. Henry W. Hoffman, William H. Parnell, Dr. Thos. Murdoch, Commodore Dornin, Colonel Chas. M. Keyser, Dr. Gerard E. Morgan, Hon. Judge Alexander, and Wm. J. Albert.

Eloquent speeches were made in response to toasts to the President of the United States, our country, the army, the navy, the brave defenders, the press, etc. Admiral Farragut was toasted and responded as follows:

Vice Admiral Farragut, our honored guest, the man who was locked, but never whipped. Upon the announcement of the toast by the chairman of the committee, the Admiral arose and made a few remarks. He thanked the citizens of Baltimore for the complimentary manner in which they had received him, and said that he had been very comfortable, he said, when he visited the city. He was a fugitive, not from justice, but from the land of rebellion. Reaching the city, he soon learned that the railroad bridges had been burned, the Federal troops fired upon, and therefore he was compelled to change his plans.

Through the kindness of Colonel Falls, of Norfolk line of steamers, he was enabled to reach the city of Philadelphia by the canal. Twice he had received official invitations to visit the city of Baltimore and partake of the freedom of the city, but circumstances had prevented his acceptance. Now, however, he came to the city of Baltimore personally to return his thanks, his kindest thanks. He had left the city of Richmond scarcely forty-eight hours ago. He had seen the beginning and the end, and he hoped before long to see a happy, united and prosperous people in the United States.

The affair was an exceedingly pleasant one throughout.

Admiral Farragut goes to New York to-day, and will take up his residence in that city.

PERSONAL.

GEN. ORTEGA, of the Mexican army, has arrived in the United States, says the *Mexican Republic*, of New York. He is said to be on a special mission.

GEN. ILLIAN and staff passed through Chicago yesterday on their way to New York.

GEN. J. W. SINGLETON arrived at the Metropolitan yesterday.

The Hon. F. BRUCE, successor of Lord Lyons, arrived here yesterday, but has not yet presented his credentials to the President.

ALEX. GARDNER, Jr., sergeant of company K, Seventh Maryland volunteers, was killed in front of Petersburg on Friday, March 31. Mr. Gardner was a son of Alex. Gardner, proprietor of the well-known Phoenix Marble Works of Baltimore. He had passed through some of the fiercest conflicts of the war, and in the battles of the "Wilderness" was severely and dangerously wounded. He was brave, even to rashness, in the presence of the enemy, and his loss will be deeply felt by his companions in arms, to whom he was endeared by his many sterling qualities.

EXTRA  
Capture of Lynchburg.

The President has received the following dispatch from Assistant Secretary Dana:

CITY POINT, VA., April 12, 1865.  
Lynchburg surrendered yesterday to a Lieutenant of Griffin's forces, at the head of a scouting party. General Grant has ordered Mackenzie's brigade of cavalry to occupy the town and take care of public property.

C. A. DANA,  
Assistant Secretary of War.

LATER FROM EUROPE.  
Great Rise in American Securities.  
FALL OF COTTON.  
ESCAPE OF THE PIRATE STONEWALL.  
CONVIVANCE OF PORTUGAL WITH THE REBELS.

SANCTI HOOD, April 12.—The steamer *New York*, from Southampton on the 29th ultimo, has arrived.

Cotton dull, declined 1/4 to 1/2, caused by the American news. Breadstuffs quiet; flour quiet; wheat quiet, but firm, with a partial advance of 1/4. Corn quiet, advanced 3/4. Beef dull.

LONDON, March 29.—Consols 89 1/2 to 89 1/4 for money. The rate of discount is expected to be reduced by the Bank of England to 4 per cent. Five-twentieths have advanced 3 per cent. Erie shares, 21 per cent. Virginia sixes, 1 per cent.

The Portuguese authorities have ordered the rebel ram *Stonewall* to leave the harbor of Lisbon, and have named their forces.

The gunboat *Sacramento* was hourly expected.

LATER.

The *Stonewall* has sailed from Lisbon. The *Niagara* and *Sacramento* have arrived at Lisbon, and the Portuguese authorities have prohibited their sailing for twenty-four hours.

The *London Times* says a short time since Confederate drafts had been refused payment by Fraser, Trenholm & Co., at Liverpool, for want of advice.

The requisite funds and instructions have since arrived, and the bills will be paid immediately.

FROM BRASIL.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Advices from Pernambuco state that the steamer *Panama* had arrived, bringing news of Flores having taken possession of Montevideo. No date was given.

The French steamer *du Bahia* on February 28th went ashore twenty miles south of Bahia, and became a wreck. Her crew were saved, with the mails and specie.

SUPPOSED LOSS OF A CALIFORNIA VESSEL.

BOSTON, April 10.—Capt. McDonald, of the schooner *Black*, from Aux Cayes, reports that on her outward passage she fell in with the ship *Black Prince*, of San Francisco, bound for Boston, short of provisions, and leaking badly, having three feet of water in her hold. He supplied her with provisions and proceeded, the captain of the ship thinking he could safely reach port. On the next day the schooner encountered a tremendous gale, and, as the ship has never arrived or been heard of since, there is no doubt she foundered and all on board perished.

Mrs. General Lee and Family at Richmond.

The correspondent of the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, writing from Richmond, Monday, 10th, says:

Mrs. General Lee and her family continue to keep close in their home, and the shutters are all closed. No one disturbs them, and a sentry parades up and down the square, but does not interfere with the visits of her searh friends, to console with them in their depths of grief.

Gen. Lee sent Mrs. Lee a note last Sunday, telling her that she must leave Richmond at once. He did not say where she should go, and gave no further explanation. But she was then too sick to leave, and postponed it until Monday, when, in the house, she was abandoned by Davis and Breckinridge, and the burning of a church in her front, and the buildings in her rear, with the terrible explosions of the arsenals, and the general rush to and fro, led her to make preparations to be carried out, but although all the houses around her on three sides were burned, the Lee mansion was not injured.

Natches Items.

The *Natches Courier* of the 30th ult. has the following: We learn that Capt. Hubbard, late of the 10th N. Y. Cavalry, has been promoted to Major of his regiment.

GEN. MARCY, (father-in-law of General McClellan), Inspector General of the United States army, arrived in Natches yesterday. We bid him welcome to the hospitality of our city.

Painful Accident.—We are truly sorry to announce a painful accident to our fellow-citizen, Mr. Levi H. Weeks. He unfortunately dropped a pistol on Monday last, which exploded, inflicting a severe wound in the ankle.

The *Freemason*.—We are happy to announce that Major W. C. Lupton, paymaster of the United States army, arrived in Natches yesterday morning. This will prove cheerful news to the veterans officers and soldiers.

The Late Affairs.—In our last issue we mentioned the killing of John Aldridge, 8th New Hampshire veterans. An examination of the case before Provost Marshal Mitchell resulted in Thomas Franklin being held in confinement, to be tried by a military commission.

Quits a Fight.—We learn that Col. East's party of the 70th U. S. C. Infantry had quite a fight with the guerrillas in Louisiana last week. His infantry overtook the guerrillas and gave them battle, dispersing the jayhawkers in all directions, killing one of the rank and file, and capturing the guerrilla Capt. Newman, in charge of the desperadoes.

BELLE BEY.—The famous Belle Boyd seems to have come to grief in England. A pitiful statement appeared in the papers a short time ago, to the effect that she had been turned penniless out of her hotel, the landlady retaining her luggage as security for his bill. She was also said to have parted with all her jewelry, &c., and to be in a state of great destitution. This does not speak well for the Southern refugees in London, or for their English sympathizers.—*London Letter.*

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THEM?—Reverend the journals are disagreeing quite earnestly the question, What shall be done with the Southern leaders? Our answer is, catch them first and keep them afterwards.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Reading matter on every page.

LOCAL NEWS.

BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.—The Board met last evening—Mayor Wallace in the Chair. Present: Messrs. Walsh, Briggs, Ferguson, Wright, Brown, Pitt, Wilson and Perkins.

The Board had before them a communication from James Taylor, asking permission to use the school of the School Board, two days in a week, for the purpose of holding a school for the colored people of the city.

Also from Mr. Hunter, asking the Board to purchase a case of minerals from him. Referred to Committee on Finance.

The reports of the first, second and third districts were submitted.

The following shows the state of the schools during the month of March: